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## INTERNATIONAL

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## 'Winegate' Bordeaux Trial Told Frauds Are Common

From Wire Dispatches

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The 18 persons accused of deliberately destroying huge quantities of Bordeaux wine opened their trial yesterday. The French wine broker Pierre Bert told a court in southwest France: "I (y, but it was not I who I fraud. There are those guilty as I." Bert, who claimed 30 years experience as wine broker, is present with switching documents to present low-quality as expensive Bordeaux wine.

Foreign Officials' court hearing the "winegate" trial has also come at a sensitive time—prices are falling and overproduction has left Bordeaux with its biggest stock of unsold wine.

Reporters from Britain, the United States, West Germany and Japan—leading importing nations of Bordeaux wine—were packed on benches along the velvet-covered walls of the courtroom to listen to the accusations that could affect the livelihood of 100,000 persons working in the wine trade in the Bordeaux region.

Discussing the mixing of wines, the court president said to Mr. Bert:

"It was very audacious of you considering how many quality checks there are."

"Not really," Mr. Bert replied.

"It is a common practice. It is called the baptism. The role of certain dealers is to collect and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Pierre Bert in Bordeaux yesterday.

## Situation Eases

## Convicts in Dutch Jail Free y, Still Hold 16 Hostages

From Wire Dispatches

HAGUE, Oct. 28.—Four convicts holding 17 hostages yesterday released an 11-year-old Dutch boy. Dutch authorities at tension had eased in negotiations for the release of the convicts.

They, Godfried Clercs, was examined by doctors following his three-day ordeal.

The authorities let one of the convicts, a Palestinian named Nuri, speak by radio with another imprisoned semi. Hussein Tamimah, who threatened to kill some hostages.

Ministry spokesman Tamimah, who is in the infirmary, turned down a demand that the men spoke with the warden-takers.

He said that Tamimah was being treated and was prepared to finish his sentence. He also told that he no longer believed in the Palestinian cause in the way as Nuri.

Building Up Well

They talked, the Rev. de Bot, 59, one of the leading security forces on telephone installed today that the hostages were up well in their ordeal, began Saturday night.

is said that the boy, his and another woman the hostages were under a psychological strain.

officials had refused to talk with Nuri and his accusers unless the boy and the boy were allowed to be held.

Five hostages were held yesterday. The boy's release tended to ease the

in. Joop den Uyl called his into special session to government tactics in the in. The session lasted six but a spokesman said that the of the time was spent



United Press International  
Reception at Moscow Airport yesterday; from left: Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, Soviet Party Secretary Leonid Brezhnev and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

## New Chapter in Relations Urged

## Brezhnev and Schmidt Hold Talks

MOSCOW, Oct. 28 (AP)—

Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev told Chancellor Helmut Schmidt tonight they must open a new chapter in Soviet-West German relations and said the task requires strength, persistence and "political courage."

Mr. Brezhnev's wide-ranging speech at a dinner for the Chancellor, who arrived here for four days of talks, contained an attack on Mr. Schmidt's political opposition, a reassurance for East Germany and a demand that the four-power agreement on Berlin be strictly observed.

His remark about "political courage" could be taken as a reference to his own determination to carry through detente policies in the face of some Kremlin opposition. Or he could have been referring to the setbacks Mr. Schmidt's Social Democrats suffered in two local elections yesterday.

Opening a new chapter in the mutual relations of our states and giving it a new positive meaning also calls for much strength, persistence and, I would say, political courage," Mr. Brezhnev said. The implication was that such courage was needed on both sides.

Airport Greeting

Mr. Brezhnev underlined the importance that he attaches to the Schmidt visit by going to the airport to greet the Chancellor.

He then escorted Mr. Schmidt to a government residence. They talked privately for 30 minutes and then opened formal discussions.

In his dinner speech, Mr.

Schmidt talked of expanding relations, "interlacing our economic interests" and overcoming the division of Europe through cooperation. He said Bonn was working for strict application of the agreement on Berlin, which still is an irritant to Soviet-West German relations.

Mr. Brezhnev said, "Strict observance of the four-power agreement, this is what is needed so that the West Berlin issue should no longer cloud the political at-

mosphere in the center of Europe."

In what was seen as reassurance to East Germany, Mr. Brezhnev said it was "quite obvious that improvement of relations between the U.S.S.R. and the FRG [Federal Republic of Germany] is not detrimental to anyone. Moreover, not only the peoples of our

countries benefit by it, it is deeply consonant with the processes of detente under way in Europe and outside it."

Mr. Brezhnev said the Soviet Union "duly appreciated" the determination of the Schmidt government to follow the political course set by former Chancellor (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Delegation of Lisbon Regime En Route to Talks in Moscow

LISBON, Oct. 28 (Reuters)—

Communist party secretary-general Alvaro Cunhal left for Moscow today at the head of the first Portuguese government delegation to visit the Soviet Union since the Russian Revolution in 1917.

Mr. Cunhal, a minister without portfolio in the provisional government, is accompanied by navy Comdr. Guilherme Condeca de Silva, who is secretary of state for Economy and the Foreign Trade Secretariat.

Regular Sailings

Soviet merchant ships have begun sailing regularly between Leningrad and Lisbon and the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, is expected to begin scheduled flights between Moscow and the Portuguese capital at the end of the year.

The Soviet Union and the other East European states which established diplomatic relations with Lisbon are regularly hailed in the Portuguese press.

Mario Neves left last week to take up his post as Portuguese ambassador in Moscow. Soviet diplomats have been here since July and have taken temporary quarters in a hotel in the center of Lisbon.

In domestic politics, the Communist-dominated Portuguese Movement announced today that it planned to participate in next March's election of a constituent assembly.

Observers said that this meant that the movement would declare itself a political party, since the electoral law specifies that only political parties may take part in the elections.

Cut Off in WW I

Last June, the two countries re-established diplomatic relations, which had been cut off during World War I.

Under the rightist Lisbon regime overthrown by the military in April, Portugal had relations with none of the Soviet bloc countries.

Observers say that the current visit is part of a balancing act by the Portuguese leadership between left and right. At the beginning of this month, President Francisco da Costa Gomes went to Washington to assure President Ford of Portugal's loyalty to NATO.

Portugal's military leaders ap-

## To Our Readers

The New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange have added a half-hour to their trading day, closing at 4 p.m. N.Y. time. This became effective on Oct. 1. However, with the end of Daylight Saving Time in the United States last weekend, it has become impossible for the International Herald Tribune to supply closing prices of the stock exchanges in New York and still make major airline, rail and truck connections for distribution of the newspaper.

Until New York reverts to Daylight Saving Time—Feb. 27—or the markets return to the normal workday, the Herald Tribune will be unable to provide closing quotations of the stocks carried in New York. It will, however, provide the quotations as of 3 p.m. in New York. It will also provide a final market summary and will base its stock market story on the final closings.

By Robert Reinhold

ROCHESTER, N.Y. Oct. 28 (NYT)—Many of the country's leading experts on slavery met here last week to confront a pair of economists who have invaded their territory with computers and formulas to suggest that blacks thrived under slavery in the South.

The two scholars, Robert Fogel and Stanley Engerman of the University of Rochester, are the authors of "Time on the Cross," an iconoclastic book that purports to undermine many assumptions about the horrors of slavery, to justify it and to shed new light on what they see as the richness and integrity of black culture under bondage.

Few scholars can ignore the book's basic argument: that plantation slavery in the South, no matter how repugnant morally, was a rational and viable economic system.

On this basis the authors dispute the notion that slavery left blacks crippled intellectually and culturally. On the contrary, they say, slavery succeeded economically because the slaves developed a high level of skill, worked at least as hard as free farmers, ate well, maintained stable family lives and even prudish sexual mores and were whipped only enough to maintain production, not excessively or out of sheer cruelty.

The implication is that the

## U.S. Book Says Blacks Thrived

## Scholars Confront 2 Authors Of Radical Thesis on Slavery

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The effect of their work, say

Mr. Fogel and Mr. Engerman, is to dispel the "myth" of black incompetence and "recover" black history.

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Others, however, have gotten another message. The authors have been bitterly accused of using cold statistics and averages to paper over a harsh and degrading reality that must be understood in psychological and social terms and of reviving old arguments to justify slavery.

"Neither the cause of black Americans nor the search for

realities has gained much from their transformation of the slaves from a childlike Santo into a

willing collaborator, a success-oriented Calvinist who internalized the values of the master class," said Prof. Kenneth Stampp, a historian from the University of California at Berkeley who is a leading authority on slavery. His previous works on the harshness

of that system were attacked in "Time on the Cross."

"They deny the slave his voice, his initiative and his humanity; they reject the world he in which he lived and, and with their rational and irrational perceptions, survived as best they could, and replace it with a model of a tidy, rational world that never was," Prof. Stampp said.

Mr. Fogel and Mr. Engerman

try to defend themselves not only from the historians but also from their fellow "economists"—the term used to describe the growing breed of specialists who use mathematical models to elucidate history.

The most concerted such criticism was made by Prof. Richard

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Austria	10 S	Lebanon	41.00
Belgium	18 D.P.	Madagascar	12.00
Denmark	9 D.P.	Malta	2 D.P.
Eire	11 F.	Netherlands	12.50 Flor.
Finland	2 P.M.	Nigeria	45 E.
France	120 D.M.	Portugal	2.75 E.
Germany	120 D.M.	Spain	25 Pesos
Great Britain	10 P	Sweden	1.50 S.
Greece	15 Drs.	Switzerland	1.50 S.
India	100 Rupees	Turkey	1.25 T.
Iran	30 Rials	U.S. Military (EUR)	50.00
Italy	250 Lire	Yugoslavia	7.50

## Hussein Calls His Options Open

## Jordan-PLO Dispute Said Settled by Arabs

From Wire Dispatches

RABAT, Morocco, Oct. 28.—The Arab summit today broke a deadlock between Jordan and the Palestinians and agreed that the PLO will be responsible for any territory that Israel may surrender, peacefully or by force, a conference spokesman said.

Morocco's Information Minister, Ahmed Taibi Benhima, said at a news conference that "all the difficulties that had faced the conference have been resolved."

He said a conciliation committee set up to end the feud between Jordan and the PLO has "adopted clear principles regarding the role of the PLO in the occupied territories."

Mr. Benhima said a statement, which recognizes the PLO's leadership in the Palestine settlement, has been submitted for a formal endorsement by a 20-nation plenary session which began tonight.

The day was decisive in unfreezing the rigid positions of the first two days of the conference," Mr. Benhima said. "Detente was achieved."

Asked if it was a compromise between the positions of the two sides, he said: "It is a result."

Mr. Benhima said the agreement specifies that "the PLO should have responsibility over any occupied land to be liberated."

Diplomatic sources said that Jordan will be guaranteed "some role" in the next peace talks.

Conference sources said that King Hussein abruptly reversed his position at the conference to-day.

At the same time, the King told the Arab leaders that he reserved his position concerning his future action.

By "reserving" his position, King Hussein kept his options open to reach a bilateral agreement with the Israelis at some time in the future, regardless of PLO opposition. The summit thus appeared to have failed in attempts to force King Hussein and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat into reconciliation and compromise.

Moroccan sources said that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat told the other Arab leaders that he too, intended to "reserve his position" concerning future peace moves.

Warning Seen

Mr. Sadat's statement suggested that he considered himself free to ignore the summit's decisions whenever he considered this to be in Egypt's interest. Some conference sources said Mr. Sadat's statement as a warning that the summit's compliance with Mr. Arafat's wishes could seriously disrupt Arab solidarity in the future.

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Following Mr. Sadat's statement, the summit agreed to rephrase its draft resolution slightly, eliminating the concept of the PLO as the "only representative of the Palestinian people and implying—without directly saying so—that King Hussein could also represent the Palestinian people in certain circumstances. This change, sources said, was intended as a device to allow King Hussein to negotiate with Israel without directly violating the summit's decisions.

The Arab leaders failed to resolve their differences over how the West Bank should be freed from Israeli occupation. An Egyptian spokesman told newsmen that the summit would end "without having achieved a final, immediate, total solution" to the problem of the West Bank.

A PLO spokesman said, meanwhile, "We have achieved a 150-per-cent victory."

The sources said the final statement was modeled on a resolution adopted by the Arab foreign ministers Friday, which called on Jordan to hand control of the West Bank to the PLO as soon

as the area is yielded by the Israelis.

The resolution did not specify how the Israeli withdrawal would be negotiated. King Hussein had earlier warned the Arab leaders that only he would conduct such negotiations because the Israelis would refuse to have any dealings with the PLO.

## News Analysis

## Despite Moves by Bishops, It Was the Pope's Synod

By Israel Shenker

ROME, Oct. 28 (NYT).—Vatican Council II, the great assembly of all Catholic bishops, convened in 1962 by Pope John XXIII and concluded in 1965 under Pope Paul VI, enshrined the principle of collegiality. It proclaimed that the bishops, together with the Roman Pontiff, have "supreme and full power over the universal church."

Reviving an ancient instrument, Pope Paul then convened a Synod of Bishops, which first met here in 1967. The fourth synod, which began Sept. 27 and ended Saturday, was in many ways like its predecessor—the agenda was set by the Pope, bishops were not given the right to decide anything on their own, and any conclusions were regarded as only advice to the Pope.

This was less than collegiality, and the 200 bishops and other church notables—most of them elected by their colleagues—had found that out quickly. The bishops wanted to discuss the family, but the Pope decided instead that the theme would be "Evangelization in the Modern World."

Refusing to ignore that subject narrowly, bishops turned a concern for Scripture into a critique of social, political and economic repression and of their own hierarchical structures. Bishops from Africa pleaded for "indigenization," adapting Roman Catholic worship to local culture. Latin American bishops spoke about "conscientization," participating in the struggle for social, economic and political liberation. Asian bishops insisted on the importance of understanding the great religions of their continent, where Christianity is a minority faith.

West European and North American bishops, acknowledging the inevitability of secularization, warned against it and emphasized the role of youth as subjects of evangelization and as evangelizers. East European bishops expressed deep concern over obstacles to freedom of religion in Communist countries.

Two mentalities vied. The first held that material liberation should be seen only within the context of eternal life. The second stressed the burdens of earthly life.

The bishops seemed divided, between those open to change and those who feared it. Sessions were closed to the public and the press, and accounts by Vatican spokesmen were fragmentary. When Pericle Cardinal Felici, a conservative and a specialist on canon law, announced that he would not send drafts of new documents to the

bishops, the Most Rev. Denis Hurley, archbishop of Durban, South Africa, attacked "this inordinate tendency to keep things secret."

A large majority wanted to conclude the synod by voting for a dynamic set of pastoral propositions, but the cardinals who prepared the document chose instead the easier course of vague generalities.

When a final document was presented to the synod, the bishops decided to reject it. The Most Rev. John Quinn, archbishop of Oklahoma City, was asked at a news conference after the vote whether it would be outrageous to compare the rejected text to "a document that comes out for apple pie and motherhood." He did not hesitate. It was certainly a fair comparison, he said.

In an atmosphere heavy with disappointment and suspicion, bishops clamored to know who was responsible for the betrayal of their wishes. The commission whose job it had been to draw up the conclusions had abdicated its responsibility and left the job to two theologians and then finally to two cardinals.

But only four days remained.

There was not enough time to draw up the kind of text the bishops wanted, so they compromised and agreed to let two working groups draft a general message and a simple list of principal concerns expressed at the synod.

## The Veracular

"These things have to surface," said the Most Rev. Angelo Fernandes, archbishop of New Delhi. Other prelates joined in welcoming the sudden emergence of a repressed consensus in favor not of caution but of enterprise. As though on signal, the synod signified its liberation by abandoning Latin to a tiny minority and expressing itself in the vernacular.

Gordon Joseph Cardinal Gray, archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, hailed the turn, explaining that he had felt inhibited because his Latin was bad. The Most Rev. Joachim Ruhm, bishop of Ruyig, Burundi, said that the use of Latin had led the bishops to ignore the problems of the Word. He suggested that in the next synod there should be an information service for the bishops, to explain to them what was happening in their own synod. Belatedly the meeting had become a scene of direct confrontation and exchanges.

Conceding, in effect, that this synod was at least partially a failure, the bishops urged better working methods next time—in 1977. Documents in modern languages, better simultaneous translations, resort to parliamentary devices such as points of order and broader use of small, working-group sessions were some of the suggestions.

But the Pope had the last word. Addressing the synod, he hailed its achievements, thanked the bishops profusely and then told them bluntly that he was not going to take most of their advice. His task had been assigned by God, the Pope said, and in the church, papal authority was "full, supreme and universal."

"The content of the faith is either Catholic or it is not," said His Holiness, and therefore it would be "dangerous to speak of diversified theologies according to continents and cultures." Local churches would have to accept Rome's authority and not try to set themselves up as final arbiters.

"Human advancement, social progress" were fine in their place, but were "not to be excessively emphasized."

"We could not allow false directions to be followed," insisted the Pope, confirming in the end, as he had in the beginning, that this was not only the synod of the bishops, but the Pope's synod.

On the conservative opposition in West Germany, Mr. Brezhnev said: "The influence of forces whose views are alien to the state and social realities in Europe are rooted in the years long past and can still be felt in the FRG."

"But history has made its choice. And it is no accident that it is not the forces of the past that determine nowadays the policy of the FRG."

In the opening session of talks, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany and Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko took part.

## U.K. Sports Minister's Car Is Bombed; Wife, Son Unhurt

BIRMINGHAM, England, Oct. 28 (UPI).—A bomb exploded under the automobile of Sports Minister Denis Howell while his wife and 10-year-old son were inside tonight, but both escaped unhurt, Mr. Howell said.

Mr. Howell was not at home at the time. The blast, outside his suburban home, smashed windows of buildings in the immediate area. Mr. Howell said that two other sons, in the house when the bomb exploded, also were not injured.

Mr. Howell was in London. He said that he had no idea why he was singled out for attack.

In charge of sports affairs for the Labor government of Prime Minister Harold Wilson, Mr. Howell, 51, holds one of the least political posts in the administration.

He has combined his political life with that of a soccer referee and has been active in sports administration throughout his life.

Police declined to speculate on the motive for the attack.

More than 100 bombs have gone off in England in the last 20 months, killing at least 25

## Grenade Near Airport

ROME, Oct. 28 (AP).—A British-made hand grenade has been found by police a few yards from the fence surrounding Leonardo da Vinci International Airport. The grenade was in good working order.



United Press International

## Wine Broker Tells of Pervasive Fraud

(Continued from Page 1)

Bordeaux and improve them. There is perhaps a risk, but I didn't invent anything."

"But couldn't it be told in the tasting?" the president asked.

"I leave it up to the experts to decide," Mr. Bert said. "During all the time the fraud went on I never received a complaint from a client on the quality."

The president then asked, "Have you really mixed white wine with red wine?"

"Yes, that happened. A little white doesn't harm the quality when there is too much tannin in the red."

"Yes, but it's not legal."

Mr. Bert's assistant, Serge Balaian, told the court that he often

saw trucks arriving at Mr. Bert's warehouses filled with cheap wine from the south of France, which later wound up in expensive bottles marked Bordeaux.

Inspection in 1973

The trial is expected to last three or four days with a verdict to come after several weeks. The affair was uncovered last year when the government inspectors began to check on the warehouse of Lionel Cruse.

Mr. Cruse said that the firm, Malton Cruse, bought wine in good faith.

He added: "We always taste our wine with great care. But for the first time we are convinced that we were misled."

His cousin, Yvan, said: "Among us, six or seven months and among growers of a different region, confusion is possible."

## Argentine Terrorists Warn TV, Film Figures, Monzon

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 28 (UPI).—Argentina's rightist "Triple A" death squad seems to have turned its attention to cleaning up moral standards in show business—and world middleweight boxing champion Carlos Monzon is one of its targets.

Mr. Monzon, 32, tops one of two new death lists issued during the week by the "Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance." The lists earmarked politicians and show-business personalities for threatened "execution."

One list was sent to the Radical party, the biggest party in the opposition to the Peronist government. Eight party officials, including a senator and three congressional deputies, were warned to leave Argentina in 72 hours or face death.

The other list, received by the Argentine Actors' Association, included three actresses and an actor, five television and film directors, a former television station manager and Mr. Monzon.

## Starving Role

Mr. Monzon's connection with the group appears to be his starring role in his first film, "La Mary," which appeared here recently. It has some torrid sex scenes.

Radical party leaders sent a copy of the death list to President Isabel Peron, and the actors' association sent a message to Mrs. Peron expressing concern over the threats. Mrs. Peron met today with leaders of nine opposition parties to discuss measures to counter the wave of political killings and assassination threats.

Speculation that the actors' list was a hoax because of the non-political character of five of the persons named was dismissed by the actors' association, which held two urgent weekend meetings to discuss what measures to take.

Some leftist show business personalities have already fled after receiving similar threats. The "Triple A" death squad has killed at least 25 persons, including the brother of a former president and little-known labor militants, in the last few weeks.

## Nonpolitical Five

The five nonpolitical parties were Mr. Monzon, actress Susana Gimenez and Isabel Sarli and film directors Armando Bo and Daniel Tinayre.

Miss Gimenez appeared nude in love scenes with Mr. Monzon in "La Mary."

Miss Sarli has become Argentina's sex symbol. Mr. Bo has directed all her films.

While the actors' association declined to reveal the whereabouts of its threatened members, the police reported that Mr. Monzon had been under arrest in his home town of Santa Fe after allegedly hitting his wife, Beatrix, during a family birthday party on Saturday night.

## Complaint Sworn

Police said Mr. Monzon was arrested early yesterday morning after his wife swore out a complaint against him. They said a judge released Mr. Monzon on his own recognizance after he made a statement at police headquarters, and the case is now in the investigative stage.

Today, Mr. Monzon denied he had been arrested.

The six other threatened show-business personalities have either reported or acted in controversial socio-political films, or are considered leftist sympathizers.

The death squad's moves could be rightist reprisals for killings by Marxist and other leftist Peronist guerrillas in the wave of political violence that has claimed 125 lives since the death of President Juan Peron on July 1.

Yesterday, Bruno Jordan Genta, 64, philosophy professor re-

garded as one of the ideologists of rightist nationalists, was assassinated. He was hit by eight bullets fired by unknown men as he left his home. The president then asked, "Have you really mixed white wine with red wine?"

Mr. Bert's warehouse filled with cheap wine from the south of France, which later wound up in expensive bottles marked Bordeaux.

Inspection in 1973

The trial is expected to last three or four days with a verdict to come after several weeks. The affair was uncovered last year when the government inspectors began to check on the warehouse of Lionel Cruse.

Mr. Cruse said that the firm, Malton Cruse, bought wine in good faith.

He added: "We always taste our wine with great care. But for the first time we are convinced that we were misled."

His cousin, Yvan, said: "Among us, six or seven months and among growers of a different region, confusion is possible."

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## Poll Finds Americans Content With Personal Status

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (UPI).—Americans remain fairly satisfied with their personal lives, their assessment of national life has taken a decidedly optimistic turn in the last of years. The are the conclusions of an extensive public-opinion poll held last weekend under "State of the Nation" poll, which is comparable to one dating back to 1969. Americans are relatively pleased with their lives and expect their to improve.

rate national affairs at least well for 15 years, and do not expect to get much better. The living and other economic are their most problems. Attitudes are measured on a rating system used in some surveys for

### But They Are Worried About State of the Nation

15 years. Persons are shown a 10-rung ladder representing a range from the best to worst possible conditions and asked to indicate where they think they stand.

In the national sample of more than 1,800 persons, the average ladder rating for personal affairs was 6.5, exactly the same as it was in a comparable survey conducted in 1969. It has not changed significantly in any of the five survey conducted since that year.

The authors of "State of the Nation—1974" say this stability calls into question the assumption by some observers that Americans are less satisfied with their personal lives today than in an idealized past of the good old days."

The public attitude toward the condition of the nation has changed substantially since 1969,

according to the poll, and represents a "deterioration" in the sense of national well-being. In 1969, the national ladder rating was 6.7. In the poll taken in April, 1974, it had declined to 4.8.

The poll was directed by William Watt and Lloyd Price, of Potomac Associates in Washington, and carried out by interviewers of the Gallup organization.

#### A Sense of Progress

The authors conclude that Americans had a marked sense of personal progress from past to present and were significantly optimistic about their personal futures.

"In sharp contrast," it said, "the people's assessment of the relative state of their nation... was exceedingly pessimistic. As Americans looked beyond the confines of their personal lives

and surveyed the national scene around them, they were saying in no uncertain terms that there was indeed something 'deeply wrong' with their country."

Asked to describe what problems bothered them most, Americans chose rising prices and the cost of living as the greatest concern. These were followed closely by concern about violence and crime in American life.

Corruption among government officials ranked fourth on the list. But when asked to evaluate the significance of the Watergate affair, those interviewed ranked it 18th among their concerns.

#### Foreign Affairs

Like previous polls, "State of the Nation—1974" confirmed that foreign affairs have dropped

to the bottom of the list of national concerns—a sharp change from the mid-sixties. In the 1964 survey, the top five items of concern were related to unresolved international affairs and national defense.

In the 1974 survey, however, such issues as conflict with the Soviet Union, the problem of Communist China and the Arab-Israel conflict are ranked almost at the bottom of the list of public concerns.

"The public... believes that international tensions have eased and there is no longer so much need to worry about external dangers as there was in past years," the authors conclude.

High on the list of domestic concerns were drugs, health insurance, consumer protection, water pollution and fuel shortages.

At the bottom of the list of 30 concerns was an item dealing with "the problems of black Americans."

### Landslide Seen for Democrat

## The 'Eagleton Affair' Turns Against Senator's Opponent

By Jules Witcover

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28 (UPI).—A little grayer now, but just as lively as he was in 1972 when he bounded on and off the Democratic national ticket, Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., stood happily before a meeting of the party faithful who, the polls say, will give him a landslide vote and a second term on Tuesday of next week.

Sen. Eagleton was telling them how he and his beagle, Pumpkin, were watching television and heard Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz propose to alleviate the food shortage "by killing off half the cats and dogs in the United States."

Aside Defended

Mr. Curtis, however, defended Mr. Eagleton as "a reputable man" and charged Sen. Eagleton with McCarthyism.

Mr. Eagleton says the letter was part of an effort to challenge Sen. Eagleton's honesty and integrity in the "Eagleton affair" without raising questions about his mental health.

But Mr. Curtis said he does not need to raise this issue anymore because "Eagleton has misrepresented the facts on so many other things."

He said Sen. Eagleton is for gun control, deficit spending and school busing, although the senator says otherwise. In a speech at St. Louis University the other day, Sen. Eagleton did, indeed, strike a very moderate posture on all these issues—another frustration of the conservative Mr. Curtis who is trying to paint the race as a clear-cut right-leftist contest.

In 1968, Mr. Curtis won most of the rural, small-town votes but lost St. Louis and Kansas City by wide margins and lost the election by one percentage point. Sen. Eagleton is a relaxed and happy warrior as he approaches Election Day. Of the 1972 debacle that seemed then to mark his darkest political hour, he says now: "I came out of it with more pluses than minuses. The ticket was predestined to defeat anyway. In no way did it dampen my enthusiasm with politics. I never was bitter and I never felt I had been victimized."

### Rockefeller Lists Loans For 17 Years

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP).—Vice President-elect Nelson Rockefeller said today that he has made loans of \$607,656 to friends, business associates or relatives over the last 17 years.

Mr. Rockefeller disclosed the information in letters to Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev., chairman of the Senate Rules Committee, and Rep. Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

The former New York governor is scheduled to testify before the Senate committee Nov. 13 on his earlier disclosures of nearly \$2 million in gifts to public officials and staff aides during his 15 years in Albany.

The Judiciary Committee is to conduct hearings on President Ford's vice-presidential nominee after the Senate panel has completed its probe.

The committee chairman had requested a listing of Mr. Rockefeller's loans between 1957 and 1967. Mr. Rockefeller said he was including all loans made from 1957 through Oct. 1, 1974.

"Virtually all of these loans were made to close personal friends, associates or members of my family," Mr. Rockefeller said.

Of the \$607,656 total, all but \$137,733 has been repaid. Most of the money due Mr. Rockefeller is on loans made since 1968.

The largest single loan outstanding was made to Rodman Rockefeller on Dec. 11, 1968, for \$37,000. He still owes \$20,250.

In addition to his loans and \$3 million in gifts to various individuals, Mr. Rockefeller also disclosed earlier this month gifts of nearly \$25 million to charitable, educational and art institutions during the last 17 years.

The largest loan was to Robert Anderson, who served as secretary of the Treasury during the Eisenhower administration and was described by Mr. Rockefeller as a long-time friend.

According to the three-page list, Mr. Anderson received a \$60,000 loan on Jan. 2, 1957, and \$34,000 on April 1, 1957. Both loans were repaid in full on June 6, 1957, nearly two months before Mr. Anderson became Treasury secretary.

The next-largest personal loan was \$60,000 to Wallace Harrison, who was director of the Office of Inter-American Affairs during the 1940s and "an intimate friend and associate for over 40 years," Mr. Rockefeller said.

Mr. Rockefeller said that while some of the persons to whom he lent money held public office, they were private citizens at the time the loans were made.

Included among the loans were salary advances to the staff of the Temporary State Commission during 1958, when New York State legislative funding had ended.

#### Hell Breaking Loose

Two days after the break-in, Hunt said Liddy prepared a budget of nearly \$1 million for a plan code-named Gemstone, which included illegal break-ins, electronic surveillance, as well as kidnapping squads and prostitutes to compromise prominent Democrats.

Liddy's proposed intelligence plan were rejected twice at meetings in Mr. Mitchell's Justice Department office, Hunt said.

But in early April, 1972, Hunt said the plan was scaled down to a budget of "something under \$200,000" and it was then that Liddy told him "the big man had given his approval."

Asked if the scaled-down plan still contained plans for bugging and illegal entries, Hunt said it did.

Hunt said Mr. Mitchell was to occupy the same hotel suite in Miami Beach—where both parties' national political conventions were held in 1972—as Democratic Chairman Lawrence O'Brien.

The Democrats met first, and

Three women Episcopal priests celebrate Eucharist at Riverside Church in New York. From left: Rev. Allison Cheeck, Rev. Carter Heyward and Rev. Jeannette Picard.

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### Bogus \$3 Million Seized in the U.S.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 28 (UPI).—Secret Service agents arrested four men last night and confiscated \$8 million in counterfeit \$100 bills—the biggest such seizure in U.S. history.

The arrests were made in quick succession in different sections of southeast Los Angeles. Agents stopped trucks and searched a gasoline station and a house in the eastern suburb of Cerritos, where the money allegedly was printed.

Agents armed with search warrants reportedly found an offset printing press there as well as the simulated red and blue fiber paper used in the manufacture of the notes.

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He explained that company-style meant CIA-style and that it meant legal fees and family support would be provided.

Hunt and Liddy were arrested and both are now free pending trial.

"Hell Breaking Loose"

Two days after the break-in, Hunt said Liddy met with him on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington and Liddy told him "all hell was breaking loose at the committee and they wanted me out of town."

An hour later, Liddy canceled the order to leave town, but according to Hunt, they met again two days later, in Los Angeles.

"He told me I should calm down, that everything was going to be taken care of, as he put it, company-style," Hunt said.

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"Hell Breaking Loose"



## Mrs. Trudeau Tells of Strains

### Her Role as Leader's Wife Led to Hospitalization

By Robert Trumbull

OTTAWA, Oct. 28 (NYT).—A candid interview for a Canadian television program at night, Margaret Trudeau, 31, told how the "frightening" rains, being the young wife of a Prime Minister, had contributed to her recent hospitalization for psychiatric treatment.

The sudden change from life her youthful circle in Vancouver, where she often wore and went barefoot, to the formalities of life as the 22-year-old bride of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau in his guarded official residence in Ottawa, was "a total catastrophe in terms of my identity," she said.

"I prepared myself for my marriage to Pierre Trudeau but didn't prepare myself for my marriage to the Prime Minister," said Mrs. Trudeau, 26, a daughter of a former cabinet minister.

At Simon Fraser University Vancouver, where she was a honor student, she then Margaret Joan Sinclair was own for an interest in left-wing causes, although she was an activist.

She and Mr. Trudeau, who 29 years her senior, were married in 1971. They have two sons, Justin, 2 years and 10 months old, and Sacha, 10 months old.

Mrs. Trudeau described in interview numerous difficulties in adjusting to life at Prime Minister's imposing residence overlooking the Ottawa River.

#### Flower Child

Just to begin with," she said, "I never had servants at me and I didn't know how deal with servants. I didn't know whether they were my kids. I certainly wasn't going to order them around. I'm

too much of a flower child for that, I wanted to serve them instead of them serving me."

The "sudden interest" of the press was one of the experiences she found "very frightening."

"I can't wait until my children can live in an ordinary environment," she said, referring to the "constant threat of violence" suggested by the presence of armed guards.

#### Active in Campaign

Mr. Trudeau, often described as a "private person" himself, insisted on shielding his wife from publicity until she campaigned with him, at her own campaign, across Canada for last July's election.

Mrs. Trudeau's attractive appearance and articulate, if artless, speeches were said to have helped significantly in the overwhelming victory of her husband's Liberal party, which had almost lost an election 16 months before.

After a "letdown" following the excitement of the election campaign, Mrs. Trudeau entered what she called a "crisis stage" in her life, which led her to consult a psychiatrist and subsequently enter a Montreal hospital.

"I found myself very caught up in what I as a human being could do while at my husband's side," she said of her depression. "I didn't want to just be caught in the role of a politician's wife and I wanted to have a chance to think about things and to be away from the strains of household and children and just retreat and it seemed to me that the best way to do that and with the help that I probably needed, because I was crying a lot, was to seek medical help."

The interview was recorded at the Prime Minister's residence on Oct. 16.

#### Mrs. Pierre Trudeau

She told the interviewer, Carol Taylor of the commercial CTV television network, "I wasn't ready for it," Mrs. Trudeau said.

"I long for the day when I will no longer be the Prime Minister's wife, when I can just be Pierre's wife," she said. She described her distress as being guarded constantly by the police, unable to shop by herself or to go out with friends for "a hamburger and chips and a Coke."

"You just long to walk along and not hear footsteps behind you," she said, alluding to the guards, whom she looks upon as her "big brothers."

"It's all sort of, you know, a little bit of posturing, a little

#### Obituaries

## U.S. Archaeologist Rodney Stuart Young

W YORK, Oct. 28 (NYT).— Rodney Stuart Young, 77, the ecologist who directed the excavations at Gordion, Turkey, the University of Pennsylvania Museum, died Friday in Princeton, Pa.

After leaving a Princeton University teaching post in 1960, Mr. Young advised the diggings at Gordion, 70 miles southwest of Ankara. The excavations were at the site of the Phrygian city that dominated that part of Asia in the 8th and 7th centuries B.C.

Among the finds that he uncovered in 24 years of digging is a palace believed to have been inhabited by King Gordius IV and his son, King Midas. A legendary golden touchstone uncovered a grandiose tomb that probably contained the body of King Gordius.

Excavations that he found on pottery at the site led to speculation that the Phrygians rather than the ancient Greeks were the first Westerners to use an alphabet. The site also contained a sun city built on Phrygian lines, and Mr. Young uncovered numerous tombs dating from the 8th century B.C.

Young was professor and man of classical archaeology at the University of Pennsylvania and curator of the Penn Museum's Mediterranean section. He was the president of the Archaeological Institute of America in 1968 to 1972.

William Chapin Seitz

W YORK, Oct. 28 (NYT).—William Chapin Seitz, 60, art professor and former director of the museum of modern art here, died Saturday at a hospital in Charlotte, N.C.

Inspirational teacher and imaginative, innovative artist, Mr. Seitz received perhaps widest recognition for trend-setting collections he made during his five years at the museum.

Art and abstractionism

#### Frederick A. O. Schwarz

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (NYT).—Frederick A. O. Schwarz, 72, a senior partner in the New York law firm of Davis, Polk & Wardwell, died yesterday of cancer at his home here.

Mr. Schwarz spent his entire professional career with the Davis, Polk firm except for two short leaves. The first covered six months in 1930-31, when he ran the F.A.O. Schwarz toy business, which had been founded by his grandfather in 1882. He continued as chairman of the board of the company until 1962, when a controlling interest was sold outside the family, and as a director afterward.

Mr. Schwarz again left his law firm in 1953-54 and spent more than a year in West Germany as general counsel to the U.S. high commissioner, James Conant.

At Davis, Polk, Mr. Schwarz had been active in its leadership and administration. He guided and advised his clients in insurance and corporate law and in financing.

#### Carl Brinitzer

LONDON, Oct. 28 (UPI).—Carl Brinitzer, 57, the voice of Britain in broadcasts beamed to Germany during World War II, has died. His family announced.

Mr. Brinitzer fled to Britain after Hitler's rise to power in the 1930s and joined the German-language service of the BBC.

His major fields of concentration for him. Yet, Mr. Seitz was also at ease in dealing with the realism of Edward Hopper and the impressionism of Claude Monet.

After leaving a Princeton University teaching post in 1960, Mr. Seitz became associate curator of painting and sculpture exhibitions at the Museum of Modern Art.

Mr. Brinitzer wrote 30 books, including a biography of Heinrich Heine, the German poet, and a volume of reminiscences of his wartime broadcasts, entitled "Hier Spricht London."

James M. Cox Jr.

MIAMI, Oct. 28 (AP).—James M. Cox Jr., 71, board chairman of the Cox Enterprises newspaper publishing chain and Cox Broadcasting Corp., died yesterday at a hospital here following a two-month illness.

Mr. Cox assumed control of the communications network in 1957 after the death of his father, James M. Cox. His father was a three-time governor of Ohio and was the unsuccessful Democratic presidential candidate against Warren G. Harding in 1920.

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At Davis, Polk, Mr. Schwarz had been active in its leadership and administration. He guided and advised his clients in insurance and corporate law and in financing.

#### Edmond Lanier

PARIS, Oct. 28 (AP).—Edmond Lanier, 68, who was president of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique—the French Line—from 1964 to 1973, died yesterday after Hitler's rise to power in the 1930s and joined the German-language service of the BBC.

78-Car Kuwait Pile-Up

KUWAIT, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—Seventy-eight cars collided on a fogbound road north of Kuwait city yesterday, injuring 15 persons. It was the country's biggest highway pile-up.

## IN TEHRAN! Sheraton has a great hotel only 10 minutes from downtown.

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#### Woman Who Killed Attacker

## Garcia Case Appeal to Argue On Trauma Effects of Rape

By Lacey Fosburgh

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28 (NYT).—The prison sentence of five years to life imposed last week on Inez Garcia for killing a man she said had helped to rape her will be appealed in a move that will seek to re-examine attitudes about women, rape and the law.

Charles Garry, attorney for the 30-year-old woman, said that he had filed a notice of appeal informing the court that these issues, "only recently being talked about by society in general," would be the basis of his effort to win a new trial.

Mrs. Garcia, convicted of second-degree murder after a monthlong trial in Monterey, was given the maximum prison sentence. Superior Court Judge Stanley Lawson said: "I think this woman is dangerous, frank-

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## MUSIC IN PARIS

General Practitioners  
In Age of Specialists

By David Stevens

**PARIS, Oct. 28 (UPI)—**The age of specialization may have taken over almost everything from medicine to stamp collecting, but a number of musicians seem to take particular delight these days in being general practitioners.

As cases in point, in the last few days, Henryk Szeryng presented himself in one concert not only as violinist, but as conductor, composer and diplomat, while Mstislav Rostropovich laid his cello aside, buttoned up his extrovert personality and sat down at the piano to accompany his wife, the soprano Galina Vishnevskaya.

The most familiar role for Szeryng in his concert at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées was, of course, that of fiddler, dispatching with customary poise, elegance and feeling Mozart's Concerto in A (K 218) and Vivaldi's "Four Seasons" meanwhile urging on the French Radio's Chamber Orchestra with vigorous shaking of his bow and some strenuous body language.

## Real Novelties

As conductor pure and simple, Szeryng had a couple of real novelties to offer without leaving the 18th century in spirit. He began the concert with a "Prel-



Henryk Szeryng.

lude Classique" of his own composition for classical orchestra, dedicated to the United Nations, and a symphony by the 19th-century Mexican composer Antonio Saárez. A charming work that proved again that in that century it was impossible to tell the nationality of a composer by his music. The implied message was a pertinent one for UN Day, delivered by a man who touts the globe with his fiddle and a diplomatic passport from his adopted homeland of Mexico—for whom he is a special cultural delegate to UNESCO. The televised concert was for the benefit of the Musicians International Mutual Aid Fund, a cause of which he is one of the most energetic advocates.

As a conductor, Szeryng's manner seemed to be energetic and even a little hecturing, but the results he obtained were quite another matter, for he persuaded the ORTF Chamber Orchestra to play with a good deal more spirit and precision than is its wont.

At the Salle Pleyel on Saturday, the Vishnevskaya-Rostropovich team offered an almost entirely Russian evening of songs by Tchaikovsky, Stravinsky and Mussorgsky—a highly flavored evening that found the soprano in much richer voice than her

## Super star.



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## LONDON OPERA: 'Otello' and Central European Sins

By Henry Pleasants

**LONDON, Oct. 28 (UPI)—**A Herbert von Karajan film production of Verdi's "Otello" was given a world premiere at Royal Festival Hall Friday night and is now running at the ABC Bloomsbury Cinema. Karajan, as everyone knows, is not one for spending a stone on a single bird, and

so the soundtrack is also being issued as an EMI recording—or is it vice versa?

It is a lavish production, starring Jon Vickers in the title role, Peter Glossop as Iago and Mirella Freni as Desdemona. Karajan, of course, is the conductor. The orchestra in the Berlin Philharmonic, and the chorus that of the Deutsche Oper, Berlin. It has had a pretty bad press, and deserves every word of it, which is not to say that the recording may not be very fine. The musical performance is uniformly admirable. What is wrong is the film-

ing, the synchronization and, as heard at the premiere, the sound engineering.

All the familiar sins of Central European opera film production over the past decade, including several operas in which Karajan has had a hand, are vividly on display: restless camera work, forever distracting attention from the singer and what is being sung; restlessness imposed upon the principals; so that they are forever under way from one place to another; relentless close-ups robbing the spectacle of space and perspective; over-amplification and disregard of distance in gauging amplification and, most disturbing of all, synchronization that makes it all too obvious that what we see and what we hear are two separate matters.

It does seem odd that while BBC-TV—and ITV, too, with their filming of Glyndebourne's "The Marriage of Figaro"—has

long since solved the problem of satisfactorily filming the actual singing performance, Central European producers continue to film operas as if all this had never happened. It must be said for this "Otello," however, that it gives us a splendid storm at the opening, ship and all. The footage could serve for "The Flying Dutch-

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## BUSINESS

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

INTERNATIONAL

## FINANCE

PARIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1974

Page 7

### Germany Sets Terms for Arms' Fusion

#### ger Will Form Energy Concern

EN, West Germany, Oct. 28.—West German government plans to create a giant new oil and energy concern shaped today with the announcement of terms of a merger in the big power firm and the oil company Gel-

A, which is 40-per-cent owned by the Bonn government, private shareholders in both four VEBA shares for five they hold plus 30 more in cash, members, in which the government has a 53.3-per-cent interest. It is agreed that a unit of all West German stocks. It recommends that

holders accept the offer. A take-over would bring a state-dominated giant on international oil scene. The two companies have an capital totaling 1.52 billion and a joint annual turnover of 20 billion DM. They a total of 73,000 workers winter's oil crisis reveals many's total dependence on national oil groups and the next decided to press for such a merger, over a ban by its own antitrust.

It has been administering as a trustee since last together the two firms have in oil, natural gas, coal, and hydro-electric power enrichment and related

It said its offer exceeds by cent the exchange valuation by three firms of valuation rated one VEBA, between 1.7 and 1.8 Gel- or an average of four or every seven Gelsenberg

### Finance Said Eye Link Computers

Oct. 28 (AP-DJ).—The government is reported to be considering the possibility of a merger between Cie. Internationale d'Informatique (CII), U.S.-French computer S.A. Honeywell-Bull. The two would be designed to France's position in Ondata, the computer formed last year by CII of West Germany and the Netherlands, sources said.

It is at both CII and S.A. Honeywell-Bull declined to comment. French sources suggest French industry would have a majority in the proposed merged S.A. Honeywell-Bull group. Honeywell-Bull, now owns 55 per Honeywell-Bull, and Cie. Ondata 44 per cent.

French government sources to comment, they can at a decision on the fate will be taken by the next

cent. probably next

Government is known to be several projects to, including a direct part by the state-run atomic commission.

### Inflation at 30%

IN, Oct. 28 (AP-DJ).—German economists are predicting the rate of inflation here will soon rise 10 per cent next year from its 17.1-per-cent level in the Rothschild International Bank monthly report. Cowland, a lecturer at University, and Kevin, the bank's senior, based their forecast on labor agreements. Labor government will be controls to reduce corporate liquidity. As almost all future unit sales will be passed on

prices, which have been up by controls and sub-1 per cent. The U.S. harvests and exports from the Brussels lobby represented two the forecast. Raw material prices will be soon because they are sought on fixed-price contracts.

Many wage contracts offered an increase of 30 per cent, the economists believed that be conservative. They said that real wages are virtually unchanged, which would be in with the Labor government's social contract with constituents.

An Investment Set Oct. 28 (Reuters).—us to invest about \$2.75 economic development planning minister, Abusien said today.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Motorola to Buy Hunt Chemical

Motorola and Philip A. Hunt Chemical Corp. have agreed in principle for Motorola to acquire Hunt for stock valued at about \$130 million. Hunt Chemical is a leading independent manufacturer of platemaking and photographic chemicals. Motorola, a manufacturer of electronic equipment and components, will exchange 0.525 share of its common stock for each of 5,651,631 common shares of Hunt Chemical outstanding. A definitive agreement remains to be negotiated for submission to the boards of both companies and stockholders of Hunt Chemical for approval. While the precise form of the transaction has not been determined, it is expected to be structured as a tax-free reorganization on a pooling-of-interest basis. The diversification move by Motorola closely follows its decision to divest itself of its faltering television business. That was sold earlier this year to Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., a Japanese manufacturer, for what industry sources estimated at a price of slightly under \$100 million. The sale probably made the acquisition of Hunt possible, analysts say.

**VW Offers New Inducement to Quit**

Volkswagenwerk is offering another 6,000 employees lump-sum payments to persuade them to quit their jobs. Those cancelling their contracts voluntarily will receive between 5,000 and 9,000 deutsche marks each. The offer is especially directed at piece-rate and white-collar workers.

Nearly 11,000 workers have left VW this year, including 3,481 who accepted its first special bonus scheme this summer. The company says its new offer is necessary to reduce its 115,000 work force at a time of slackening sales at home and abroad.

**Creusot Denies Iranian Bid**

Creusot-Loire, a major French specialty steels concern and manufacturer of nuclear power plants, denies a French press report that Iran would acquire an interest in the company. "I am authorized by management to deny the report," an official said, without elaborating. The report, in Le Figaro, suggested that Iran would purchase between 20 and 25 per cent of Creusot-Loire's capital, as part of a previously announced deal under which the company is to build a 150-million-franc (about \$30 million) plant in Iran for production of specialty steels.

### Interest of 10 Per Cent Is Unprecedented

### Swiss Retailer's Bond Irks Government

By Victor Lusinchi

ZURICH, Oct. 28 (NYT).—Karl Schweri, a slight man whose gray hair alone betrays his 57 years, sees himself as a modern William Tell who is using the chain of Denner discount stores he owns as a crossbow in a fight to right the injustices suffered by the humble.

For most of the Swiss business and financial community he is an astute merchandiser who, as one banker says, "enjoys being a master."

A firm believer in the saying that the "bigger they are, the harder they fall," Mr. Schweri has just gone down to the mat—and apparently come up the winner—in a battle with the Finance Ministry and the Swiss National Bank.

The latest encounter with the government was brought on by Mr. Schweri's offering to the customers of his 116 stores (selling some 1,000 nonperishable food and other household items) an opportunity to put their savings in 100-franc (about \$34) certificate-of-deposit type bonds bearing 10-per-cent interest.

For every purchase of at least 25 francs worth of goods, the customer was to get a coupon entitling him to purchase a 13-to-18-month bond by paying 100 francs.

#### Sets Precedent

Such interest rates for the small investor are unheard of here, where savings accounts bring a maximum of about 6 per cent under certain conditions and the big banks offer, at the moment, about 6.75 per cent on certificates-of-deposit but of three- to four-year terms and for much higher minimum amounts.

Mr. Schweri made his certificates all the more attractive by offering to still pay 7-per-cent interest on an annual basis to any holder who wished to redeem his certificate at any time before 12 months.

Rejecting the often-heard suggestion that his certificates of deposit were a publicly stunt, Mr. Schweri stated that he was only concerned with repairing the

### Steel Workers In Ruhr Offered 9% Wage Rise

KREFELD, West Germany, Oct. 28 (AP).—A one-year wage agreement for 220,000 workers in the vital Ruhr steel industry was reached today when union negotiators accepted management's offer of a 9-per-cent pay boost and 500 deutsche marks in two annual bonus payments.

The agreement, which must be approved by the union's wage tariff commission, would set an example for similar negotiations in other parts of the nation.

Government economists have urged industry wage hikes below 10 per cent to safeguard price stability and combat unemployment, now at an unprecedented 24 per cent of the total labor force.

The unions initially demanded 14 per cent more pay and other benefits.

French Trade Deficit

PARIS, Oct. 28 (AP-DJ).—France's trade deficit with West Germany more than doubled to \$1.6 billion francs (about \$1.7 billion) during the first eight months, up from \$3.2 billion francs a year earlier, figures published by the French-German Chamber of Commerce and Industry showed.

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# Ali and Foreman Awaken to a Presidential Reception

## Mobutu Greets the Fighters

ZAIRO, Zaire, Oct. 28—Muhammad Ali exchanged paws with Mobutu Sese Seko, kissed Zaire's President, shook hands in the presidential box.

Foreman was more interested in Mobutu's caged leopards than floral displays shaped up of Africa. "Pretty, you have everything organized," said the eight boxing champion of 2.

"replied the President of hands and smiled, we black American who met here at 4 in the morning. In one of unique battles, in ring were roused out of bed morning and informed to attend a presidential

command visit—hastily to help promote the \$25 fight.

After dawn, fight reporters began knocking on doors of the vast international corps—both in the outlying N'Sele—to of the receptions. Yet, not knowing what scores were pushed into hauled to the beautified palace grounds, g the churning Zaire

Proper Dress

Foreman, the champion, was first, accompanied by an entourage of half a dozen, including his bouncy manager, Dick Sader. Foreman were a native African

town called "mambala," brightly colored and reaching to his feet. He looked more African than Mobutu.

White falabulabs popped, sang, whirled and African strung out in places within earshot. The President and the champion engaged in about five minutes of conversation with Bula, a presidential aide, serving as interpreter.

"George told him he was happy in Zaire—he liked the people and country—and the President wished the champion well," Sader said later.

Mobutu has given Foreman a lion cub to take home, Sader said.

There was shoving and pushing. Tempers flared. Two cameramen clashed. A camera was tossed to the ground.

Finally, Mobutu Sese Seko made his appearance. Attired in a blue, pin-striped abosso—a leaped suit with no collar—he strode the 50 yards from his dwelling to a small but with thatched roof and beautiful murals on the side.

There he greeted the fighters.

Foreman, the champion, was first, accompanied by an entourage of half a dozen, including his bouncy manager, Dick Sader. Foreman were a native African

some day will generate millions of kilowatts of power.

At one point, Ali's perennial companion, Bundini Brown, hauled out a large green button on which was Ali's picture with the words, "Float like a butterfly, sting like a bee."

Ali gave it to the President. The President, embarrassed, handed it to a security guide, who pocketed it.

The President gave Ali a green button of the Popular Revolutionary Movement. Ali pinned it on his lapel.

Before leaving, Ali reached over and kissed Mobutu on both cheeks.

"That was not a kiss—it was a career," insisted Bula, the interpreter.

He was asked was he certain.

"Yes," Bula replied. "I don't think Ali has this tendency."

### U. S. Ref Probable

KINSHASA, Zaire, Oct. 28 (NYT)—Zack Clayton, the chairman of the Pennsylvania Athletic Commission and a long-time referee, loomed today as the foremost candidate to be the referee for the Foreman-Ali world heavyweight championship fight there Wednesday morning.

The referee and the two judges

will be announced later today at a meeting of World Boxing Council officials.

Ali's trainer, Angelo Dundee, has approved Clayton's credentials. Foreman's manager, Dick Sader, did not seem enthused about the possibility of Clayton, a black, being the referee.

"Both he and Ali are from Pennsylvania," said Sader, "allowing to the challenger's Deer Lake, Pa., training camp."

Clayton has refereed several title bouts, notably the first Rocky Marciano-Jerry Joe Walcott fight.

Sader protested last March when Venezuelan boxing officials attempted to use a Caracas referee for the Foreman-Ken Norton fight there after Sader had imported Jimmy Rondeau, an American referee. Rondeau eventually was confirmed by the Venezuelan commission after Foreman faked a knee injury that jeopardized the bout.

Sader indicated that he would not object here to Clayton or any other referee that the WBC selects.

"I don't want to go to jail," Sader said, laughing.

The contract called for the three voting officials to be an American, an African and someone from anywhere else except the United States and Africa, probably Mexico or Europe. If an African referee is chosen, he often has been accused of pushing opponents.

Godfrey Amarteifio of Ghana, a referee in three Olympic tournaments.

"I refereed Foreman's fight for the Olympic gold medal in 1968 at Mexico City," said Amarteifio, "and I judged Ali's semi-final at Rome where he won his gold medal."

In a meeting yesterday of the African Boxing Federation, the rules for the Foreman-Ali bout were established. The round will be scored on a 10-point must be deducted. The mandatory 8-count will be in effect. The three-rounds rule has been waived. The bell will not save a boxer from being counted out, except the bell ending the 15th round.

Under questioning, Amarteifio ruled that Foreman could lose his title on a foul.

"It is determined," the Ghana official said, "that if one man cannot continue on a foul, the other man can lose his title."

Among the fouls listed were "hitting an opponent who is down or getting up after being down" and "pushing an opponent who is down or getting up after being down" and "pushing an opponent."

Foreman was accused of hitting Joe Frazier (Roman) while the Puerto Rican challenger was slumped on the canvas in 1973 in Tokyo when the champion registered a first-round knockout. He often has been accused of pushing opponents.



PING PONG NOW, SMASH BANG LATER—George Foreman defends himself at table tennis while awaiting fight.

Associated Press

## Raiders Make Good Use of 49ers' Mistakes

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28—Stabler passed two Dave Casper for a 1 after a fumble recovered. Hart picked up all following an Oakland and ran 40 yards for a score yesterday to give a 35-24 victory over a 14-point underdog, 7ers on injuries during

the game, but were still close with seven minutes left to play. But a dropped pass by Gene Washington in the end zone, an interception and a fumble by rookie quarterback Tom Owen gave all the chances for San Francisco to pull it out.

It was the Raiders' sixth victory in a row since an opening loss to Buffalo, and put them 2 1/2 games ahead of Denver in

the American Conference West of the National Football League. The loss was San Francisco's fifth against two victories and dropped the 49ers three games behind Los Angeles in the National Conference West.

Stabler connected on a 65-yard

pass to Cliff Branch in the first half, Marv Hubbard ran 17 yards and Pete Banasak one for other Raiders touchdowns.

Green, in a fine performance,

completed 15 of 26 passes for

26 yards and two touchdowns.

He hit Larry Schreiber on a five-

yard throw and Terry Beasley on a 31-yarder while rookie Delvis Williams ran 71 yards and Bruce Cosset kicked a 37-yard field

goal for the other San Francisco points.

Each side scored twice in the opening half when the Raiders took a 14-10 lead. Then Williams broke loose on his long run and Owen connected with Beasley to put San Francisco ahead, 24-14, in the fifth minute of the third quarter.

However, the Raiders came right back taking the following kickoff 76 yards in six plays with Banasak cracking over to cut the deficit to three points. En route to that score, Stabler completed a 31-yard throw to Charlie Smith and then Al Randal was caught on an interference infraction in the end zone to set up Oakland at the one.

Late in the third quarter, Williams fumbled after being hit by Art Thomas and George Atkinson recovered for Oakland at the 24. Stabler needed only five plays to wind up the short drive, throwing to Casper for the score.

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pass to Cliff Branch in the first half, Marv Hubbard ran 17 yards and Pete Banasak one for other Raiders touchdowns.

Green, in a fine performance,

completed 15 of 26 passes for

26 yards and two touchdowns.

He hit Larry Schreiber on a five-

yard throw and Terry Beasley on a 31-yarder while rookie Delvis Williams ran 71 yards and Bruce Cosset kicked a 37-yard field

goal for the other San Francisco points.

Each side scored twice in the opening half when the Raiders took a 14-10 lead. Then Williams broke loose on his long run and Owen connected with Beasley to put San Francisco ahead, 24-14, in the fifth minute of the third quarter.

However, the Raiders came right back taking the following kickoff 76 yards in six plays with Banasak cracking over to cut the deficit to three points. En route to that score, Stabler completed a 31-yard throw to Charlie Smith and then Al Randal was caught on an interference infraction in the end zone to set up Oakland at the one.

Late in the third quarter, Williams fumbled after being hit by Art Thomas and George Atkinson recovered for Oakland at the 24. Stabler needed only five plays to wind up the short drive, throwing to Casper for the score.

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Art Buckwald

## A Doctor in the House

WASHINGTON. — Uncle Sam was wheeled into the emergency room on a stretcher. "What seems to be the trouble?" the nurse asked.

"I don't know," his nephew, John Q. Public, replied. "He's sick. His rate of inflation is twice as fast as it used to be and he can't move his gross national product. He keeps complaining that his economy is sluggish."

"I'll call Dr. Ford," the nurse said.

Dr. Ford came into the emergency room and took Uncle Sam's pulse. "Hum," he said. Then he listened to his heart with a stethoscope. "Hum," he said again. He looked into Uncle Sam's mouth and said, "I don't like it."

"What's wrong?" John Q. Public asked.

"How do I know?" Dr. Ford replied. "I'm new at all this."

**Suharto Defends His Family at 1st News Conference**

JAKARTA, Oct. 28 (Reuters). — Indonesia's President Suharto today held his first press conference since coming to power in March, 1967, to clarify his family history.

The conference was prompted by a report in the Indonesian magazine *Pop*, which claimed that Mr. Suharto's father was of royal blood and that he had banished the President's mother to a small village so that he could marry a woman of the aristocracy.

President Suharto denied the report and said that it could be exploited by subversive elements to undermine the state. Information Minister Mashuri Saleh said that legal action would be taken against those responsible for the report.

Mr. Suharto said that the magazine report could give the impression that he was an illegitimate child. He added, "This is a humiliation to my parents, my ancestors and me personally."

The President said that he was born in a humble peasant family and that he was brought up by an aunt because his mother was too ill to take care of him.



he needed a pardon operation, I could help him."

"Please, doc," John Q. Public said. "Do something."

"I'm going to a consultation with other doctors. I'll call a summit for next week."

They left Uncle Sam in the emergency room and, a week later, specialist who had flown in from every part of the country gathered around the patient.

A doctor said, "He's suffering from an acute recession."

"I beg to differ with you," another doctor said. "It's a clear case of swollen stagnation. I think we should inject more money into his body."

"Are you crazy?" a third specialist yelled. "His inflation rate is already at two digits. The only way to save him is to cut off his leg."

"Wrong," said another specialist. "We have to increase his productivity. Give him an immediate shot in the arm."

"No, no," another doctor shouted. "We should put him in traction and put controls on every part of his body."

"I say we should ration his blood."

"Tax his heart."

"Transplant his liver."

"Let him bled some more until it bursts."

"Cut his defenses."

"Take him off Medicare."

"Reduce his consumption."

Uncle Sam was groaning in pain but no one seemed to notice him.

John Q. Public was nervously looking from one doctor to another.

Finally, Dr. Ford said, "Thank you, gentlemen, you've all been a big help. I don't know what I'd have done without you."

He gave each of the experts a set of cufflinks as they filed out of the emergency room.

When they were gone, John Q. Public said anxiously to Dr. Ford, "What are you going to do to him?"

"He's going to have to bite the bullet," Dr. Ford replied grimly.

He went over to Uncle Sam and said, "I don't know how to tell you this."

"It's OK, doc, Uncle Sam croaked. "I can take it."

"Now this is what I want you to do," Dr. Ford said, writing out a prescription. "When you sit down at the dinner table, take all that you want but eat all that you take. I hope you'll be better in a few months."

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